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Yugoslavs Mourn Tito; Collective Leadership Rules



Lazar Kolisevski

Carter, Russia Join In Tributes to Tito

WASHINGTON, May 5 — World leaders today mourned the death yesterday of President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia. After President Carter yesterday reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to Yugoslavia's independence, Moscow today praised Tito as a champion of peace without mentioning his break with Stalin in 1948.

In Bucharest, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu praised Tito as a close friend of Romania and for installing an independent Communist system in Yugoslavia. Mr. Ceausescu said Tito stood for respect for independence and national sovereignty of peoples against the imperialist policy of domination and exploitation.

Elsewhere in Eastern Europe, only Hungary mentioned the Tito-Stalin break. The Hungarian press, *Nepszabadsag*, recalled that Tito, elected president in 1974, devised the two-colle head and state system, and gave the country autonomy in an effort to end the centuries-old rivalries between the Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Macedonians and other ethnic groups from within the national unity that he was building.

Special Train
Hundreds of thousands of people gathered in the streets of Belgrade to see the special train that carried Tito's body to the capital after a 10-hour trip from Ljubljana and Zagreb. Hundreds of thousands attended memorial ceremonies along the 320-mile route to pay as the body was borne to the country Marshal Tito died for more than 35 years.

Belgrade's main station, the *Genex*, was covered with the blue and red Yugoslav flag. The mourners were Jovanica, Marshal Tito's third wife, and a memorial service at the Parliament building. Marshal Tito and Jovanica were married three years ago under explained circumstances. To the made her first official appearance since then, laying a wreath in coffin and touching it briefly. Joining Marshal Tito's two previous marriages, Miss Jovanica, to receive condolences. A Yugoslav television announcer referred to her as "Tito's wife," suggesting that they were divorced.

are proud that Tito is ours at we are Tito's, and that the and "Tito are one." Dusan Jovic, president of the Belgrade party organization, said in an interview. "Tito said that the great of the people of a country can be by how they stand up when they find themselves in difficulties," he said.

Independence
a source of our strength and remains, and will return. Tito was — in the people working class, in brother and unity, in a strong and League of Communists, in adom, independence and no-

the brief ceremony at the a hearse, escorted by motor- and military vehicles took the slowly through Belgrade's streets to Parliament, where Tito will lie in state until Thursday. Burial is to be in the Museum of the Revolution in the suburb of Ljubljana. Tito died in the Ljubljana hospital where he had been hospitalized for 113 days. Death fol- numerous complications af- left leg was amputated Jan.

government ordered seven national mourning and pre- an influx of foreign lead- the state funeral.

that Tito had withdrawn in al Tito from the day-to-day went of government and sient of his time on his Adri- and estate. But he remained in and in control of the main domestic and foreign policy a amputation of his leg.

Bakari's Role
rectively all the members of ively leadership are equal, practice a key role in the on to the post-Tito era is layed by a Croatian, Vlado- tarie, Mr. Bakari, 68, is the member of Marshal Tito's in- circle of advisers during time uprising against Gen- eration who is still in pow-

Bakari's influence could be in the two top collective ings in Yugoslavia: a nine- state presidency and the later party presidium. As of the Committee for the

protection of the Constitutional Order, he has overall responsibility for the powerful security services.

So far Mr. Bakari has extended his power behind the scenes. Political observers believe he will continue to do so, using his unchallenged position to shape the country's development at a crucial stage in its history, rather than attempting to become a second Tito.

that "a complicated situation developed in 1948" when President Tito presented "the different Yugoslav conception" of its road to Socialism. "The Western powers tried to take advantage of this difference in views," the paper said, and "the situation caused many difficulties in the relations between Yugoslavia and the Socialist countries."

Mondale to Belgrade
Vice President Mondale will lead the U.S. delegation to the funeral in Belgrade Thursday, the White House announced today.

The funeral will provide an opportunity for the first high-level Soviet-American contacts since the freeze in relations instituted by the United States after the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in December. It was uncertain today whether either side would take advantage of the occasion for private talks in Belgrade.

Calling Tito "a towering figure on the world stage," President Carter said yesterday, "For more than three decades, under administrations of both parties, it has been the policy of the United States to support the independence, territorial integrity and unity of Yugoslavia."

Observers said the statement implied that the United States would use military force to counter any Soviet attack on Yugoslavia. Yugoslav sources have stressed privately that, while they welcome affirmations of support, they do not want specific pledges of military backing. Now more than ever, the sources say, Yugoslavia needs to stress its position as a nonaligned country.

Soviet Comment
Tito's death was announced in solemn tones on Soviet television last night. A commentator paid tribute to the Yugoslav leader as a fighter for peace and Socialism, without mentioning his differences with the Soviet Union.

In the first official Soviet com- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Commandos Storm Iran Mission British Free 19 Hostages, Kill 3 Gunmen at Embassy

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON, May 5 — British Army commandos tonight stormed the Iranian Embassy and rescued 19 persons to end the five-day siege after gunmen killed a hostage, threatened to kill one every 30 minutes, and set off two bombs in the building. Three gunmen were killed, and one hostage was believed to be dead in the gutted embassy.

One of the gunmen was in a hospital, and one was under arrest, police said. A police spokesman said the 19 hostages were taken to a hospital and "are suffering only from shock and cuts."

The bombs gutted the two-story embassy building in a wealthy London neighborhood.

Sir David McNeer, London's police chief, said that the government ordered the Special Air Services (SAS) regiment to storm the embassy after the gunmen threatened to kill a hostage every 30 minutes unless their demands to free 91 Arabs imprisoned in Iran were met.

No Alternative
"I appealed to them in a personal message. They refused to respond," Sir David said. "A decision had to be taken urgently," he said. "I had no alternative but for the SAS to take action." With the approval of Home Secretary William Whitelaw, the troops went in, he said.

Peter Neivens, deputy assistant police commissioner, said the commandos were used "in the final stages of the operation" when the terrorists, from an Arab-dominated province of Iran, made "totally unacceptable demands." He said that there was "a real threat" that the gunmen would shoot one hostage every half hour.

Police announced that 19 hostages, mostly Iranian, were brought out unharmed. Included were three Britons. One Briton, Sir Harris, a BBC soundman, had escaped by jumping from a window.

The violent end to siege came after shots were fired and the gunmen showed the body of a hostage, face down on a stretcher and covered with a blanket, from the embassy's front door. The victim was carried away.

Siege Scenario
One scenario of the last stages of the siege was given by Mr. Neivens. "A further three shots were fired at just about 7 o'clock," Mr. Neivens said. "A dead body was pushed out the front door."

Moments later, there was the first explosion. Smoke billowed from the embassy windows. Gunfire was heard from inside.

Another explosion came quickly, this time producing flames. More gunfire followed. Ten minutes later, there were several short machine gun bursts.

Police marksmen had been cautiously moving toward the embassy. A white flag was waved wildly from an upper window.

Police and the specially trained army commandos then stormed the building. The terrorists used machine guns to battle the commandos.

The siege began last Wednesday when five armed ethnic Arabs overpowered a British policeman standing guard at the Iranian Embassy. They threatened to blow up the embassy and the more than 20 hostages unless the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in Iran freed 91

prisoners in the oil-rich and largely Arab province of Khuzistan.

In Tehran, President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran said that the siege ended with a victory for Iran. "We did not surrender, we became victorious," he said on state radio.

During the siege, the gunmen released five hostages, a pregnant Iranian secretary, and four persons who were ill, a woman, a man, a

BBC television newsman, and a Lebanese journalist.

Sir David said police had tried everything possible to end the siege peacefully except "giving in to terrorism which we never do."

Mr. Whitelaw said at the news conference: "The operation showed that we in Britain are not prepared to tolerate terrorism in our capital city."

Sir David McNeer said the commandos acted "promptly and efficiently." But with "deep regret," he said, casualties resulted.

"The hostages, the innocent people in this affair, came out unscathed," Mr. Whitelaw said. "I'm sorry for some loss of life, but this operation was an outstanding success. 'No one can say that the efforts of the police to bring this operation to an end without any violent action did not go to the furthest limit.'"

The hostages, Mr. McNeer said, "have my great sympathy. Their conduct was heroic and won the admiration of us all."

Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who was in Washington, said that when the gunmen displayed a hostage's body, "We thought it was enough and we went in." Lord Carrington spoke as he met with U.S. Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass.

Embassy in Flames
Earlier, during the siege as the gunfire ceased, fire engines moved closer to the embassy, its front windows in flames.

Half an hour after the first explosions, all action by the gunmen appeared to have ended. Firemen began to take control of the fire.

A fleet of ambulances stood by near the building and police cautiously made their way closer to it in the hope of finding survivors.

Suddenly through the smoke, a group of hostages were led out from a side-exit by police and they were put into waiting ambulances. They included both men and women.

The fire engines arrived just as the fire appeared to be taking a grip on the long terrace of houses occupied mainly by diplomatic missions. The roof of the building collapsed about an hour after the siege ended.

Several blocks alongside the embassy were evacuated soon after the siege began just before noon last Wednesday.

Two hooded men who had been in the street ran into the embassy's basement and were apparently police trying to flush out any gunman who might be alive after the holocaust.

When the siege began five days ago, police evacuated most of the nearby buildings and cordoned off a large area keeping it clear of any traffic or civilians. Army marksmen had been on standby near the embassy since the siege began. They went into action immediately after the explosions.

A helicopter that had been circling slowly hovered nearer to the building and stayed about 200 yards above it and 300 yards away.

A spokesman at St. Steven's Hospital, the nearest to the embassy with emergency facilities, said that 25 people had been taken there. He could not say how many were injured, and added: "We can't distinguish if they are Iranian or not."

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meanwhile, the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee revealed today the names of several of the officers in charge of the rescue operation.

Among those asked to testify before the committee Wednesday were Army Maj. Gen. James Vaughn, the task force commander; Air Force Lt. Gen. Philip Gast, Gen. Vaughn's special assistant; Air Force Col. James Kyle, the on-the-scene commander at the Iran staging area; Marine Lt. Col. Edward Seifert, the senior helicopter officer at the staging area; and several pilots.

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., the committee chairman, said that Col. Charles Beckwith, the Army commander of the ground force in the rescue mission, would also be questioned by the panel. Col. Beckwith met in private today with the House Armed Services Committee.

In a related development, The Washington Post reported that President Carter had missed the most opportune time for launching the mission and said that the possibility of heavy casualties among the

participants, including the hostages, had been acknowledged in advance.

Quoting government sources, The Post said that planners for the Joint Chiefs of Staff warned Mr. Carter in December that he should launch a rescue attempt before the end of March to avoid desert sandstorms that would complicate logistics and lessen the chances for success.

The picture is now clear: preparations were made anticipating the possibility of high casualties, including perhaps some of the hostages who were to be rescued," The Post reported.

Fear of Arab, Israeli Extremists
Killing of Jews in W. Bank Is Seen Erasing Restraint

JERUSALEM (NYT) — A line has been crossed in Arab-Jewish relations on the occupied West Bank. The unwritten rules, the tacit understandings, the silent code that kept the smoldering hostility from flaring into guerrilla warfare have been swept away by a carefully planned and politically pointed terrorist attack.

Since Palestinian gunmen ambushed a crowd of Jewish worshippers in the Arab city of Hebron, killing 6 and wounding 16, the country has been fearful of both Arab and Jewish extremists. Suddenly the fabric of restraint, which has been unraveling for some time, seems gone.

About 500 militant Jewish settlers from the West Bank demonstrated yesterday outside the prime minister's office, demanding the resignation of Defense Minister Ezer Weizman for being what they called too lenient with Arabs under occupation. Saturday night, a group of settlers walked into Hebron, which has been under curfew 24 hours a day since the attack, and fired their guns into the windows of abandoned cars and houses. Army units were deployed heavily around the settlement of Qiryat Arba, adjacent to Hebron, where many Jewish ultra-nationalists live, to prevent their conducting vigilante attacks on the Arab city.

Stone-throwing by Arab children continued on the West Bank, and smashed the windshields of several

U.S. Prime Rate
Down to 17.5%

NEW YORK, May 5 (UPI) — With short term interest rates falling, Morgan Guaranty Trust today cut its prime lending rate a full percentage point to 17 1/2 percent.

Earlier, Chase Manhattan Bank, the country's third largest bank, cut its prime rate — the interest banks charge their top business customers for short-term loans — a half-point to 18 percent.

The prime rate now has a spread of 17 1/2 to 18 1/2 percent among the top banks as it continues its steady descent from the record-high 20 percent rate reached last month. Details, Page 7.

Algeria	4.00	Dir.	India	Rs. 10	Nigeria	70	K.
Austria	13.5	S.	Iran	125	Rial	325	N.R.
Bahamas	0.50	D.	Israel	1.00	Sheq.	0.40	Sh.
Belgium	26.35	F.	Italy	600	L.	30	Sc.
Canada	0.75	C.	Japan	100	Y.	1.00	Y.
Cyprus	0.50	£	Kenya	100	Sh.	1.00	Sh.
Denmark	4.50	D.	Lebanon	1,000	L.	1.00	L.
Egypt	75	P.	Libya	1,000	D.	1.00	D.
Finland	50	P.	Madagascar	1,000	A.	1.00	A.
France	3.50	F.	Mali	1,000	F.	1.00	F.
Germany	1.80	D.M.	Morocco	25	P.	1.00	P.
Greece	30	D.	Netherlands	1.00	G.	1.00	G.

Growing Kurdish Conflict Seen As Largest Threat to Bani-Sadr

By William Branigin

TEHRAN, May 5 (UPI) — The government of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, already boxed in by domestic and international political problems, is taking a beating in a military conflict that may prove a more serious threat to his authority: an increasingly damaging war with the country's Kurdish minority.

An indicator of the intensity of the fighting, in which government forces have used air strikes and heavy guns against Kurdish cities and towns, was a six-hour cease-fire called yesterday to allow relief workers to collect the dead from the streets of Sanandaj, the provincial capital of Iranian Kurdistan.

Iranian radio and television reported last night that the cease-fire was broken when rebel forces opened fire on army troops and revolutionary guardsmen, killing or wounding at least 20 of them.

Before the cease-fire, scores of bodies littered the streets and could not be retrieved because of the in-

tensity of the fighting, according to reports from Sanandaj. Kurdish authorities reportedly were worried about the possibility of an epidemic and critical shortages of food and medical supplies.

Nothing to Gain

For Mr. Bani-Sadr, the Kurdish war represents another instance in which his government has been caught in a conflict from which it does not stand to gain. As with the problem posed by the U.S. hostage crisis and last month's clashes between leftist students and rightist Moslem fundamentalists, the Bani-Sadr government has been forced to toe the line drawn by his hard-line Moslem rivals and see his authority weakened in the process.

Mr. Bani-Sadr's declaration of a unilateral government cease-fire last month was met by Kurdish leaders for a negotiated settlement. But the Revolutionary Guard, a fighting force loyal to the Iranian spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, announced that it could not

accept a truce and would fight until Kurdish resistance had been crushed.

The developments have forced Mr. Bani-Sadr to espouse a tougher position on the fighting in Kurdistan, as evidenced by his statement Saturday night to Ayatollah Khomeini in a briefing on domestic and foreign policy.

According to the Iranian news agency Pars, Mr. Bani-Sadr said: "We did not start the fighting in Kurdistan. We tried to persuade them [Kurdish guerrillas] not to begin war and fratricide. . . . But they regarded our efforts to prevent fratricide as a sign of our weakness. I declare again we shall act according to what we have promised as soon as the armed irresponsible elements leave."

In their efforts to wipe out Kurdish guerrilla strongholds, the Revolutionary Guard and regular Army units have resorted to use of F-4 fighter-bombers, Cobra helicopter gunships and mortars against civilian population centers, causing heavy casualties and material damage. Diplomatic analysts said the use of such weaponry is not only a sign of weak and ineffective armed forces, but also places Mr. Bani-Sadr in a political no-man's-land.

'Terrible Shape'

"The government is in terrible shape over Kurdistan," an observer said. "This could even turn out to be Bani-Sadr's Vietnam. I don't think he'll be able to get out of this one."

According to diplomats, a military solution to the conflict looks increasingly remote, and the hard-liners' opposition to negotiation is making it difficult for Mr. Bani-Sadr to end the warfare.

Last June, after initially rejecting proposals by Iranian generals that the Kurdish agitation be crushed, Ayatollah Khomeini ordered a full-scale offensive against Kurdish rebels. The insurgents were forced to quit their urban strongholds and take to the hills following an onslaught by government forces. The Kurdish militants gradually worked their way back into effective control of the region as the government became preoccupied with other problems.

Ayatollah Khomeini then reversed himself and tacitly authorized negotiations with the Kurds on their autonomy demands. The negotiations continued through the winter, but fell apart this spring when Iran moved to back up its war of words with neighboring Iraq over a territorial dispute.

March in Sanandaj

Confronted by skirmishing along the border between Iran and Iraq, forces early last month, the Tehran government ordered an army column to march through Sanandaj toward the border area. The column's advance was halted outside the provincial capital by Kurdish groups that suspected the deployment was a ruse to take back control of the city — in violation of an agreement to keep Iranian troops out of Kurdish cities.

Fighting between government forces and the Kurds was sparked when hard-line members of small Kurdish parties attacked the column as it was skirting Sanandaj and heading toward the Kurdish town of Saqqez.

The Iranian armed forces replied harshly by throwing helicopter gunships into action against Kurdish urban strongholds.

Last week an Iranian correspondent in Sanandaj wrote: "The situation in the town is intolerable. The town is facing a shortage of food and medical supplies. There is no sign of doctors or medical services. People treat their wounded in the houses without having access to the most elementary first aid facilities. Hundreds of injured have been hospitalized in houses."

A sweeping Kurdish woman in Sanandaj told another reporter by telephone: "Do something, for God's sake, to end this war." She said that her brother had been shot in the leg when he ventured into the yard in front of his home and that the shooting was too intense for him to be taken to a hospital.

"I swear to God that we are tired of this war," the woman said. "What have the Kurds done to deserve being massacred like this?"



Tito, in Moscow, signs a 1945 friendship accord between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Behind him, at far right, are Stalin and Vyacheslav Molotov, then the Soviet foreign minister.

Carter, Russia Join in Mourning for Tito

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and the government said Tito's death was "a heavy loss to the people of Yugoslavia."

The statement added, "The world public knows Tito as a champion of peace, détente and peaceful coexistence, and as one of the founders of the nonaligned movement."

Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng will attend the funeral, the Chinese Foreign Ministry announced today. Mr. Hua said that Tito turned "poor and backward old Yugoslavia into a prosperous and strong Socialist country based on national unity and fraternity, thus contributing valuable experience to the international Communist movement."

In other world reaction: British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Tito "created modern Yugoslavia and ensured its lasting independence." Prince Philip will represent Queen Elizabeth II at the funeral, Buckingham Palace announced.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing hailed Tito for pre-

serving Yugoslav independence and for becoming "the authentic voice of nonalignment."

In Bonn, former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said, "The whole of mankind is the poorer."

Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy said, "The late Marshal Tito was not only a world leader of pre-eminence but also a co-ordinator of the principle of nonalignment."

At the United Nations, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said, "He was a true hero, and with his passing the last of the great figures of our times has disappeared."

Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira called Tito's death "an irrevocable loss to the world as well as his country."

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau expressed confidence that "the strong and independent Yugoslavia that emerged under [Tito's] leadership will continue to pursue the goals of international peace and stability to which President Tito devoted his life."

Haitians Feel Frustrated As U.S. Welcomes Cubans

By Thomas Morgan

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI) — Jocelyn Marcellus was bitter yesterday as he recounted the frustrations that he and many Haitian immigrants feel as they watch Cuban refugees welcomed to the United States with federal assistance while Haitians in South Florida and elsewhere daily face deportation.

"The way they welcome the Cubans, they should welcome us," Mr. Marcellus said through an interpreter yesterday at a press conference outside the State Department.

"When the Cubans arrive, they get hotel rooms, money for food and we get nothing," said Mr. Marcellus, 21, who, last February, fled from the regime of President-for-Life Jean-Claude Duvalier of Haiti.

Mr. Marcellus is one of about 10,000 Haitians who await President Carter's decision whether to grant them political-refugee status. Mr. Carter's authority to grant asylum on a group basis, as was done with Cubans and Vietnamese, terminates May 15.

About 60 Haitians arrived yesterday to begin a weeklong vigil from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. daily in Lafayette Park in support of political asylum. Yesterday's press conference, march and rally began that effort. A national demonstration is scheduled for Sunday in front of the White House.

About 25,000 Haitians have settled in the United States in the last decade, most of them refugees from poverty and repression.

Haitians say they have found only rejection, no work permits that would allow them to earn a living legally, and what they contend is a hostile immigration and Naturalization Service bent on deporting Haitians at economic rather than political refugees.

But Haitians maintain that if they are deported, chances are great that they will be severely punished, if not killed.

"These people are our invisible boat people," said Rick Swartz, a lawyer representing the Haitians in a court case in U.S. District Court in Miami. The case charges that INS ignored usual processes and decided to single out Haitian refugees for deportation.

Several of the Haitians yesterday described the conditions they left behind in Haiti. They said they hoped that the United States would no longer support Mr. Duvalier.

"We feel frustrations about this U.S. policy, and it is a big insult to us to treat us as second-class boat people," said the Rev. Gerard Jean-Juste, the director of the Haitian refugee center in Miami.

According to Father Jean-Juste and others, Haitian refugees are nearly starving in the streets of Miami, denied chances to work or federal assistance. Florida state and local governments, as well as some religious organizations, have contributed aid, but much more is needed, they say.

Uganda Forbids All Unapproved Political Rallies

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 5 (AP) — The Ugandan government of Godfrey Binaisa has banned all political rallies and gatherings before the general elections, expected in December, unless they are government-approved, Radio Uganda reported last night.

The announcement, by the ruling Uganda National Liberation Front coalition, followed declarations by two of the country's political parties to hold delegate conferences and sponsor candidates.

Uganda's interim parliament, the National Consultative Council, voted April 17 to prohibit political parties other than the front in the elections. All candidates must run under the umbrella of the front.

Former President Milton Obote, who has been in exile since the 1971 military coup led by Idi Amin, is expected to return this month and is assured of leading the rival Uganda People's Congress, which plans to contest the election. Youssef Lule, who for two months headed the front after Marshal Amin was overthrown last spring, is expected to return to lead another rival party, the conservative Democratic Party.

Genscher Urges Backing for U.S.

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, May 5 (Reuters) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher called yesterday on Western Europe to stand with the United States against Soviet efforts to split the Western alliance.

Mr. Genscher said in a speech opening a German-American friendship week that the crises in Afghanistan, Iran and elsewhere meant that Europe's stance assumed international importance.

Europe had to take a clear stand and make a clear decision, he said. Any Soviet strategy aimed at localizing Europe's ties with the United States must fail, he added.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEF

El Salvador Extends State of Siege 30 Days

SAN SALVADOR, May 5 (UPI) — El Salvador's ruling junta emergency measures today for 30 days because of continuing violence.

A communique said that the state of siege imposed March 5 extended for a third 30-day period "because of the prevalence of civil violence that triggered it." The junta survived a rightist coup last Friday.

Dozens of bodies, several mutilated, were found across the country over the weekend. Today, the bodies of seven peasants who had been found on a deserted road 28 miles north of San Salvador, authorities said.

Surinam Is Said to Thwart Coup Attempt

THE HAGUE, May 5 (AP) — A large force of mercenaries in attempt last week to overthrow the new government in Surinam and executed their leader, the Dutch Foreign Ministry said today.

The leader of the force was identified as a retired sergeant in the Surinamese Army, Prits Ormskerk, a 56-year-old Creole.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Maj. Ormskerk was shot to cross the Marowijne river near the Surinamese border post. The river forms the border between Surinam and French Guiana.

Libya Bars Corpses of 3 Exiled Enemies

ROME, May 5 (AP) — The Libyan government has refused to accept the bodies of three exiled foes murdered in the past seven weeks. Libyan authorities in Tripoli last week shipped back to Rome the bodies of two Libyan businessmen who had been shot in victims were considered opponents of Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi.

The bodies of Abdul Aref Ghaffar and Mohamed Salem returned to Rome under false names but an undertaker who reported recognized the coffins and Italian magistrates positively the corpses, according to police and airport officials. The body journalist Mohammed Mustafa Ramadan was also returned to officials who refused to allow it to enter Libya.

Guerrillas Raid Namibian Police Station

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, May 5 (UPI) — Black guerrillas attacked several police stations in northern South-West (Namibia) near the Angolan border with mortars and light arms were repelled when South African forces returned the fight, a military spokesman said today.

The communique said that damage caused by the weekend, minimal and there were no casualties on the South African guerrillas, belonging to the South-West African People's Organization, believed responsible for the attacks, were killed in follow-up operations in Johannesburg, South Africa. Prime Minister P. W. Botha held a crisis meeting with a delegation of military leaders to effort to end a growing classroom boycott over racial discrimination school system. The delegation represented 16,000 teachers who classroom boycott by mulatto and Indian students. The boycott's third week today.

Coup Attempt Reported Foiled in Rwanda

KIGALI, Rwanda, May 5 (AP) — President Juvenal Habyarimana thwarted a coup attempt by his former security chief, Maj. Lize, government sources here said today.

Maj. Lize and a few of his aides have been arrested, the sources but they were unable to provide further details. Although the appeared quiet, night patrols by the army and police have been considerably.

Mr. Habyarimana, who came to power in a bloodless coup in celed plans to attend an Organization of African Unity summit in Lagos, Nigeria last week.

He is scheduled to leave this week for the seventh French-Africa conference in Nice, France, and then go on a tour of four European he were to cancel this trip, observers believe, it would mean that not yet been restored in Rwanda, a tribal country with a pop about 4.5 million.

Khmer Rouge Plan Rainy-Season Offensive

BANGKOK, May 5 (UPI) — Khmer Rouge guerrillas are preparing a military offensive against Vietnamese forces in Cambodia, coming monsoon rains, Western diplomats and rebel leaders said.

Western analysts said that the Khmer Rouge, deposed from year when Vietnamese troops occupied Phnom Penh, believe that military activity is necessary if their rebel government is to retain power.

At his base in western Cambodia, Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge premier, confirmed that preparations were under way for a final offensive against the Vietnamese when the rains begin next month.

Giscard Assails U.K. Budget Relief in E

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, May 5 (IHT) — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that Britain's persistent demands in the Common Market budget dispute amount to a British request to renegotiate the terms of its Common Market membership.

His remarks on television here constituted the toughest public French response yet to the deadlock at the Luxembourg summit of Common Market leaders on the budget issue last month. In what appeared to be a veiled ultimatum to Britain to compromise on its demands before the next Common Market summit in Venice next month, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that he had no intention of taking part in another round of summit bargaining and that the problem should be negotiated among Common Market ministers.

He said that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has withdrawn his offer to reduce Britain's projected Common Market payments by holding them to the 1979 level. But diplomatic observers refuse to rule out the possibility that the West German proposal could be revived if Britain showed interest in accepting it. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said at Luxembourg that the offer of Britain's Common Market partners covered only one or two years instead of the five-year period which Britain sought.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, in the latest of his series of televised fire-

2,351 Arrests in Turkey

ISTANBUL, May 5 (AP) — Interior Ministry said Ankara that 2,351 terrorists were apprehended through key in the last 15 days. Two dozen of those arrested charged with premeditated of their political rivals, it said.

Yesterday, gunmen shot at a teacher and wounded her son. Police in Antalya, on the Mediterranean, three gunmen entered the leftist lawyer and killed Caglayan Erdogdu, and wounded the boy.

In Kars province, two shot up a coffeehouse, killing a teacher and wounding persons were killed in a at a coffeehouse in Sam Black Sea.

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Pe Bars Priests From Public Office; Suit in Congress to Forgo Campaign

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP) — Pope John Paul II has barred Catholic priests from serving in public office, and Rep. Robert Drinan, the only priest in Congress, announced today that he will resign his seat in the House of Representatives.

Drinan, 59, a liberal who was elected in 1970 to represent Massachusetts' 4th District, said he would not seek re-election in November.

Drinan said in a statement issued today that he was resigning because of the pope's decision. "As a person of faith, I must believe that there is work for me to do which somehow will be more important than the work I am required to leave. It is with regret and pain that I accept the decision of the Holy See."

In Vatican City, the Rev. Pedro Arrupe, superior general of the Society of Jesus, said today that Rep. Drinan "made this announcement in obedience to an order from me, his religious superior general. I am grateful to Father Drinan for his ready and loyal compliance with my directives, which reflects the expressed wish of His Holiness Pope John Paul II."

Intrusion Cited
Rep. Drinan's superior, the Jesuit provincial of New England, said he learned of the pope's decision April 27. "Over the course of the next few days, I pursued several avenues of appeal, stressing with the Roman authorities the fact that such an order would almost certainly seem, in the eyes of many people, to be an improper intrusion by the church into American political affairs," said the provincial, the Rev. Edward O'Flaherty.

"It has been stressed to me that Vatican and Jesuit authorities in Rome wish to underline the point that the principal reason for the order was the present pope's convictions about the proper role of priests." The pope's convictions, he added, "differ somewhat in emphasis from those of his predecessors."

This is not a new rule," said William Ryan, a press officer for the National Conference of Catholic Bishops in Washington. "Father Drinan is being reminded about something that's been on the books for some time." However, Mr. Ryan was unable to explain why it was being enforced now.

In December, 1970, a month after Rep. Drinan's election, an article in the English-language edition of L'Osservatore Romano, the official Vatican newspaper, criticized the entry of priests into U.S. politics. Publication of the article was held up until after the elections to avoid charges that the papacy of Paul VI was interfering in them.

In 1974, however, when Rep. Drinan was seeking a third term in Congress, his provincial said the representative had received the Vatican's permission to run.

Rep. Drinan, who was dean of the Boston College Law School when he was first elected to Congress in November, 1970. He received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Boston College, and bachelor's and master's degrees in law from Georgetown University Law Center in Washington. He also holds a doctor of theology degree from Gregorian University in Rome.

Coup Alleged
Drinan's re-election in November was a two-year term. He was re-elected in April 1978 to a second term. He was expected to be re-elected in November 1980. A Vatican spokesman said that each bishop should decide how the order is to be implemented. Drinan said he was not only asking bishops already in politics to get out, but also requests them to re-think themselves from making any political statements.

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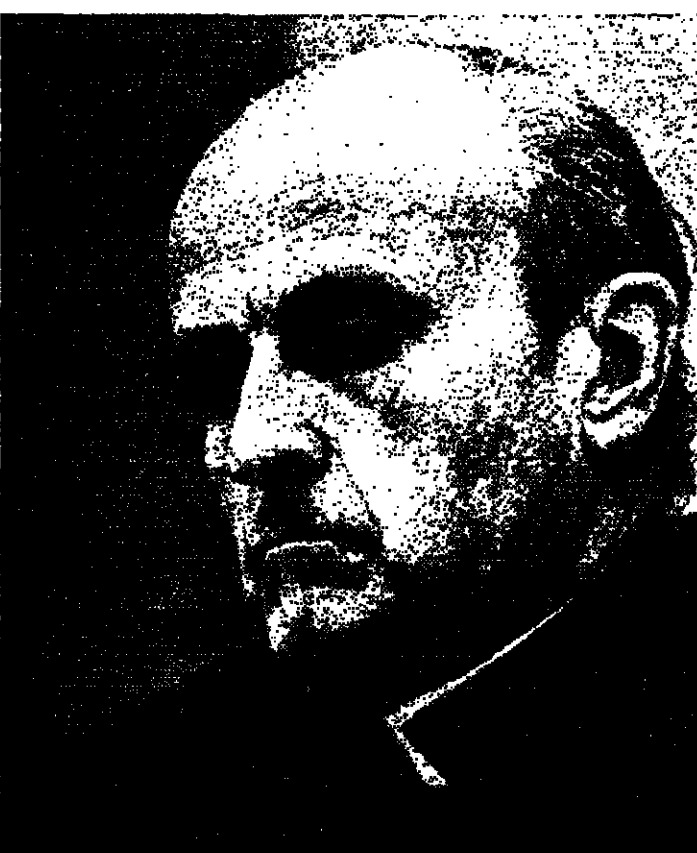
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Rep. Robert Drinan

Demand Apparently Blocks Talks on Fate of 368

Cuba Wants Males Who Fled to U.S. Office

HAVANA, May 5 (WP) — The Cuban government demanded yesterday that all the men who fled into the U.S. diplomatic mission here three days ago during a melee be handed over without conditions.

The demand creates an apparent deadlock in the U.S.-Cuban negotiations on the fate of the 368 Cubans jammed into the U.S. mission and sets the stage for prolonged talks that are likely to involve other broader issues between Havana and Washington.

Sources familiar with the U.S.-Cuban negotiations of the last three days immediately drew a parallel with the U.S.-Iranian impasse and predicted, "This looks like a really long haul."

A State Department spokesman in Washington said that the United States rejects the Cuban demand. "We do not agree with that position. We are seeking a means to have all the Cubans currently within the U.S. interests section receive their visas," the spokesman said.

In what they called a separate decision, State Department officials also said that, because of uncertain security arrangements, the United States is suspending the immigrant visa and refugee processing programs at the U.S. mission in Havana — except for those Cubans inside the mission — effectively closing off legal avenues for additional Cuban immigration to the United States. The officials said, however, that the step would not affect the unofficial operations in which private boats have been ferrying thousands of Cubans to the United States.

In Washington, President Carter said today that the United States will continue to offer "open arms and an open heart" to tens of thousands more Cuban refugees expected to arrive in Florida in coming weeks, the Associated Press reported.

Referring to the Cubans in the U.S. mission in Havana, Mr. Carter said that they and "tens of thousands of others will be received," adding that the administration will have to seek more funds from Congress to handle the growing numbers. "We are the most generous nation in the world in dealing with refugees," Mr. Carter told the League of Women Voters.

While the talks in Havana have been in secret, Cuba yesterday announced its position in its official Communist Party organ, Granma. The newspaper said that because the U.S. mission in Havana "has no right whatsoever to grant asylum to anyone, its actions fall outside international law. The United States government has the obligation to put the anti-social elements (inside the mission) at the disposal of the Cuban authorities without conditions, because they provoked and attacked people in complicity with a foreign government."

Washington officials said that the suspension of visa activities in Havana, effective today, was prompted by the attack Friday on the Cubans who were waiting in front of the U.S. interests section for visas. About 20 men, waving chains, pipes and clubs, beat the group in view of Cuban police, who did nothing, the U.S. officials said.

About 450 Cuban applicants fled inside. About 60 agreed to return home, but 386 Cubans have remained in the seven-story mission building. Of those, 308 are men, the majority of whom are former political prisoners who have served long sentences for what Cuba terms counter-revolutionary activities. There are 68 women and 11 children.

"The Cuban government is willing to give safe conducts to the women and children," the newspaper said, but the men can leave the building only "depending on their willingness to turn themselves in unconditionally to the Cuban government."

Because of the program suspension, about six State Department officials who handled the immigrant and refugee programs at the U.S. diplomatic mission will be brought back to Washington, department officials said.

7 Cubans Died in Transfer
KEY WEST, Fla., May 5 (AP) — Seven persons have died in the last two weeks during the transfer of Cubans by private boat to the United States, the Coast Guard reported today. Yesterday, a record number for one day arrived in Florida, 3,784, for a total of 12,867.

Vance Says Foreign Policy Is Not Security Adviser's Job

LONDON, May 5 (AP) — Cyrus Vance, who resigned as U.S. secretary of state because of his opposition to President Carter's decision to try to rescue the American hostages in Iran, says that the White House national security adviser should not make foreign policy.

In an interview with The Observer published here yesterday, Mr. Vance did not mention Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, by name. Mr. Vance's resignation stirred considerable discussion about whether he had lost a power struggle with Mr. Brzezinski.

Mr. Vance told The Observer that the national security adviser "should not be the one who makes foreign policy or who expresses foreign policy to the public. That is the task of the president and the secretary of state."

Mr. Vance's resignation was announced a week ago and Mr. Carter nominated Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, to succeed him.

Mr. Brzezinski, in an interview with The Washington Post published yesterday, said: "I have the strong gut feeling that the conventional wisdom, which now is that there will be a new cat fight, is going to be proven quite wrong."

Camp David Talks End
WASHINGTON, May 5 (WP) — President Carter ended three days of meetings with Sen. Muskie and leading national security officials yesterday at Camp David, Md., but the White House gave no indication of what decisions were made.

The finest service often goes unnoticed. The answer lies not in responding to requests, but in anticipating them.

Souvent le meilleur service ne se remarque pas. En effet, il ne s'agit pas de satisfaire les demandes mais de les prévenir.

Die besten Dienstleistungen sind oft die unauffälligsten. Es handelt sich darum, Wünschen nicht entgegen-, sondern zuvorzukommen.

A brief statement by the White House press office said that there was detailed discussion of the role that Sen. Muskie would play in the administration.

Since Sen. Muskie was nominated last Tuesday to succeed Mr. Vance, there has been speculation about whether Sen. Muskie or Mr. Brzezinski will be the more influential force in shaping the administration's foreign policy.

The White House statement said only that there had been discussion at Camp David of Sen. Muskie's role "in advising the president on policy issues, in public presentation of the administration's foreign policies and in working closely with Congress."

In a related development, Thomas Watson Jr., the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, returned to Moscow after several days of consultations in Washington. Reliable sources said that Mr. Watson, a former board chairman of International Business Machines Corp., had come to Washington with a tentative decision to resign after Mr. Vance's departure.

However, after talking with Sen. Muskie and senior administration officials, Mr. Watson agreed to remain at his Moscow post indefinitely, the sources added.

While the talks in Havana have been in secret, Cuba yesterday announced its position in its official Communist Party organ, Granma. The newspaper said that because the U.S. mission in Havana "has no right whatsoever to grant asylum to anyone, its actions fall outside international law. The United States government has the obligation to put the anti-social elements (inside the mission) at the disposal of the Cuban authorities without conditions, because they provoked and attacked people in complicity with a foreign government."

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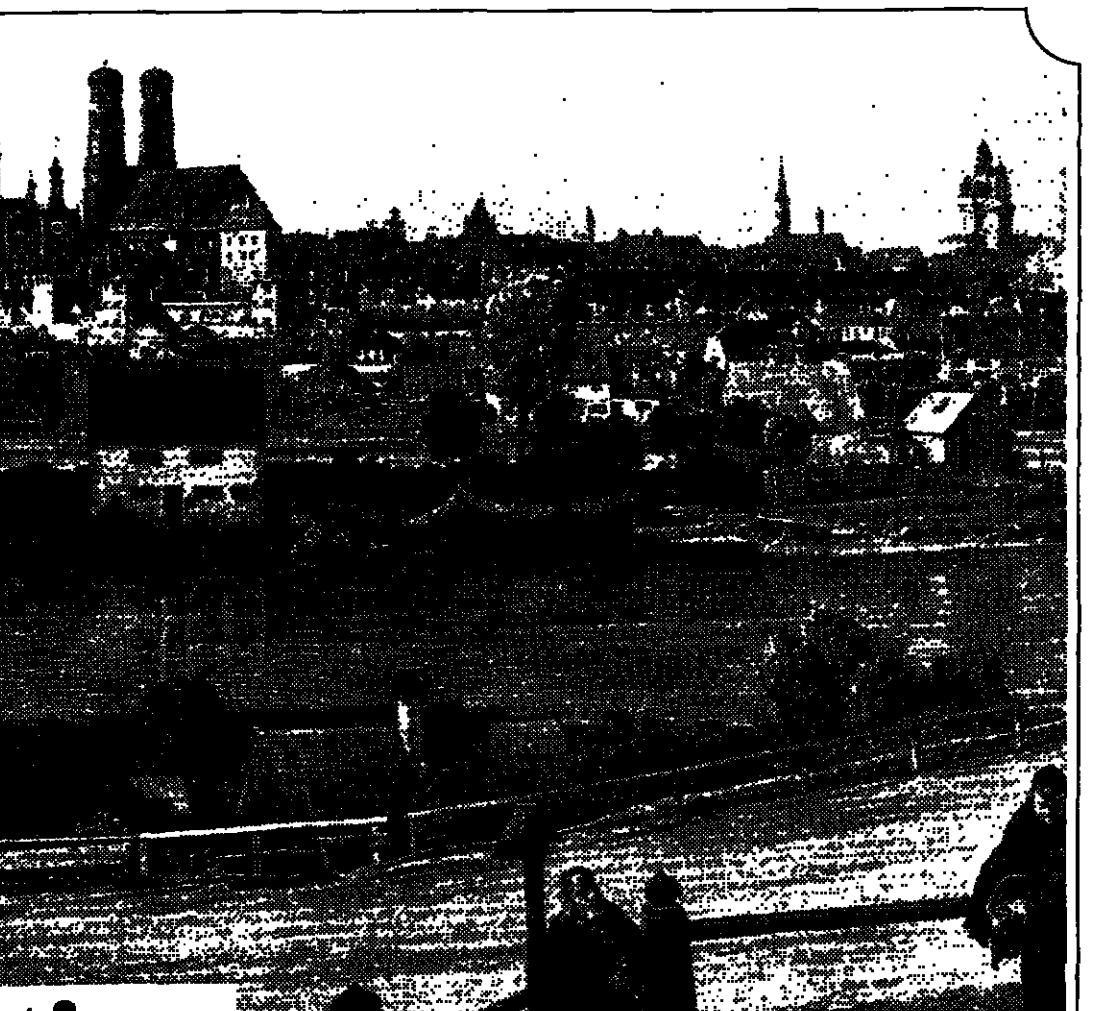
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Some Guidelines Conflict

Planners Plot Course Of Mexican Economy

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY (NYT) — Long given to savoring the past, improvising the present and ignoring the future, Mexicans have awakened to find themselves ruled by an alien breed of people known as economic planners.

Almost every government decision must conform to some plan or other. If no plan exists the decision will be delayed until one is drawn up. Or, more likely, if different plans offer conflicting guidance, a new study will be commissioned to iron out the contradictions.

And so, five months past the half-way mark in President Jose Lopez Portillo's six-year term, many of the principal development projects promised by his administration still await the approval of the planners.

Typically, a long-delayed \$2-billion steel expansion on the Pacific coast at Lazaro Cardenas finally was approved late last year but the appropriation of working capital has been held up by a review of the project in the Planning and Budget Ministry.

Plans and Plans

The output of plans has been phenomenal: all 31 states have their own. Eight have been issued for different economic sectors, four more are being drawn up and three versions of an overall development plan have been prepared, the last of which was finally approved and passed into law in mid-April.

But the shortcomings of many of the plans are evident in the 1980-1982 development plan itself. It describes the present condition of Mexico and establishes a series of objectives, among them an annual economic growth rate of 8 percent and the creation of 2.2 million jobs in three years. But it is vague in explaining how the plan is to be carried out.

Critics also have questioned the logic of issuing a master plan after most other plans have appeared and so soon before the selection of Mr. Lopez Portillo's successor, who presumably will start a new plan for his own six-year administration, which will start in December, 1982.

Officials respond that Mr. Lopez Portillo has achieved an important breakthrough by forcing the government and the country to recognize that the future is subject to more factors than simple fate.

In theory, Mexico has been guided by a number of six-year plans since 1934, most of them rhetorical reaffirmations of the principles of social justice and equality inspired by the 1910-1917 revolution. In practice, government policy has mirrored the personality and preferences of the incumbent chief of state.

When Mr. Lopez Portillo took office in December, 1976, he confirmed his reputation for being a modern technician rather than an organization politician by establishing a Planning and Budget Ministry. He carried out sweeping administrative changes and even held Cabinet meetings in which he insisted that ministers express their views before he indicated his preferences.

In his public speeches, even before vast oil finds made long-term planning even more vital, Mr. Lopez Portillo began talking of the final quarter of the 20th century as a single development period. This violated the political convention that Mexican presidents do not influence events beyond their single terms.

2 Million in Shantytowns

Indians Turn Lima Into a Huge Village

By Juan de Onis

LIMA (NYT) — The streets of the once-elegant center of this capital city are jammed with peddlers, pushcarts and food stalls offering homemade artifacts, plastic goods, antiques, dogs, boiled corn and tropical fruit to a seething, pungent mass of humanity that overflows into the large squares, where street minstrels, clowns and folk performers.

In recent years the avalanche of provincial migrants to Lima has resulted in an enormous ring of shantytowns on the outskirts and has transformed the aristocratic plazas and thoroughfares into scenes resembling market day in the highland Indian villages.

"I can remember 20 years ago, my mother and her friends walking down Jiron de la Union with mink coats on their arms as they went to tea at the Hotel Bolivar," a Peruvian said. "Now you can barely make it through the swarm of vendors and you had better watch your wallet."

Jiron de la Union is a street for strollers that originates at the spacious Plaza de Armas, where a cathedral is flanked by the presidential Pizarro Palace, now renamed Tupac Amaru Palace in honor of an Indian rebel against Spanish colonial rule. Tupac Amaru was captured and killed by the Spaniards; his people, the highland Indians, have now conquered Lima.

Pottery and Rag Dolls

Eugenio Quispe Becerra, who came here from Cuzco with his wife and three children, has staked out a space on the sidewalk behind the Hotel Bolivar where he sells such tourist items as pottery, carved gourds, alpaca sweaters and ponchos, copper figures and rag dolls that look like those found in ancient burial urns.

"My wife sells here during the day, while I work at my auto repair

The difficulty of economic planning in Mexico, though, was amply illustrated by the fate of the first two draft master development plans, which were discarded when their contents were dismissed as successive planning and budget ministers.

In the meantime other ministers were busily drawing up and issuing plans for industrial development, urban development, agriculture, tourism, housing, fishing and so on. They did so without knowing what priority, and therefore what resources, they would enjoy in the final overall plan.

Contradictions Arise

Inevitably, contradictions have arisen. The 1979-1982 industrial development plan established economic growth targets up to 1990, anticipating expansion of the gross domestic product by 8.2 percent this year, 9.5 percent in 1981 and 10.4 percent through 1990. Nonetheless the overall plan has assumed a slower growth rate, 8 percent a year.

On the other hand, the announcement in March of a program called the Mexican Food System, which is aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in basic grains by 1985, has led to a revision of planned agricultural growth from 3 percent to 4 percent a year.

The government is discovering that the economic models used to prepare many of the plans ignore changing political priorities and cannot accommodate variables such as exchange and interest rates, oil and other raw-material prices and trade levels.

Many independent analysts have dismissed the specific goals of the overall development plan as little more than wishful thinking. Still, the planning process has helped clarify the broad priorities that will guide the government's use of its oil revenues. And, perhaps for the first time, these same priorities will be sustained beyond the life of the incumbent administration.

Ohtsuka Rebuffed on Oil

MEXICO CITY, May 5 (NYT) — Premier Masayoshi Ohtsuka of Japan ended a three-day visit here yesterday having failed to extract a firm commitment from Mexico to increase its oil exports to Japan.

Japanese officials had hoped for an increase in oil purchases from Mexico from 100,000 to 300,000 barrels per day in order to compensate for the suspension of imports from Iran last month and to secure a new source of oil outside the Middle East.

But Mexico merely reiterated its willingness to provide 100,000 barrels per day by the end of this year and to consider higher shipments if progress is made on several joint development projects currently being negotiated.

The Japanese premier arrived Thursday from the United States and left yesterday for Canada.

A joint communiqué issued Saturday took note of Mr. Ohtsuka's "sincere hope and expectation" that Mexican oil exports to Japan reach 300,000 barrels per day by 1982, but it also reflected President Lopez Portillo's view that increased Mexican exports should form part of a "broad scheme of cooperation" that would include Japanese participation in key steel, railroad and port projects.

2 Million in Shantytowns

shop, where we live out in the settlement called Tihuanisuyo," said Mr. Quispe, who was seated on a big box with wheels where he stores his goods each night near the hotel.

The goods such as the alpaca woolens from Puno or the gourds from Huancayo are bought in provincial marketplaces from highland Indian artisans. Mr. Quispe, 27, said his investment in the handicrafts he sells was \$500, a substantial amount in Peru. He pays \$10 a month in rent for a one-room adobe structure on the outskirts.

Entertainers

At nightfall in San Martin Plaza, crowds of idle bystanders, mainly young men, form big circles around the wandering entertainers who work the streets for a living.

David Bravo, a wiry, dark-haired man from Cerro de Pasco, used to travel the highland villages putting on puppet shows and singing folk music under a government cultural program. This was canceled in a budget cut three years ago, so Mr. Bravo plays a long-necked four-string guitar in the plaza and sings politically inspired protest songs, such as the story of the "proletarian parrot" who screamed "Down with the prices! Up with wages!" until officials jailed the bird for disturbing public order.

"The young people," Mr. Bravo said during a break, "want to hear songs that are a comment on the problems the people are living now. They want protest, not folk songs." He passed a hat and collected \$3 from the appreciative crowd.

Among those watching him sing was Jorge Vargas, a student of chemical engineering who pays for his studies by producing a natural dye called cochinita in a shed behind his home.

"I believe that what Peru needs is an intellectual guerrilla movement, not an armed revolution," he said.



Pope John Paul II makes his way through a crowd of Congolese on his arrival in Brazzaville.

Hundreds of Thousands Greet Pope in Brazzaville

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo, May 5 (Reuters) — Pope John Paul II arrived here today on a Congo River barge from Zaire to be greeted by hundreds of thousands of chanting Congolese waving crosses and flags.

The pope waved back at the crowd that had waited for hours in this riverside capital, where side streets had been turned into mud by a dawn thunderstorm.

On the second stage of a six-country, 10-day African tour, the pope asked the Congolese govern-

ment to allow the church to function in full liberty, saying that the state "can count on the loyal collaboration of the church so long as it acts to serve mankind."

In his speech of welcome, President Denis Sassou Nguesso declared that his government wanted a fruitful dialogue with the Holy See. The Congo recently sent its first ambassador to the Vatican.

Church-state relations have improved after a difficult period in this former French colony. In

1964, the leftist government nationalized church schools and in 1977, Congolese Cardinal Emile Biayenda was assassinated.

The high point of the pope's Brazzaville stop was a Mass, accompanied by drumbeats, that he celebrated on the Boulevard des Armes.

After a seven-hour visit in Brazzaville, the pope will fly back to Zaire to visit Kisangani. His itinerary will take him to Kenya, Ghana, Upper Volta and the Ivory Coast.

Black Prelate Attacks Apartheid

South African Bishop Refuses to Shut Up

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, May 5 (NYT) — When a black in South Africa has his passport withdrawn, he is a man warned. When he follows with a spate of speeches touching on some of the government's rawest nerves, he could be inviting the next step, a so-called banning order that excludes him from political and social activity.

Such is the case now with Bishop Desmond Tutu, a leading figure in the Anglican Church, who has emerged as one of the most influential black critics of the government. On March 3, after a series of brushes with Cabinet ministers, he had his passport seized. Since then he has spoken out with undiminished vigor, causing many to wonder how long Prime Minister Pieter Botha will keep him off the banned list of 150 persons, mainly blacks.

In the last week alone the 48-year-old bishop, who is general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has urged parents of mixed ethnic background to support their children in a nationwide boycott of classes that Mr. Botha has condemned as Communist-inspired; warned that the government can expect a repetition of the 1976 black riots if it continues to arrest and detain protesters; and predicted that the country will have a black prime minister within 10 years —

"almost certainly" Nelson Mandela, the nationalist leader imprisoned 16 years ago on charges of treason and sabotage.

The fact that Bishop Tutu remains free while others are restricted or go to jail owes something to his refusal to join political organizations. But it also owes much to the worldwide protest that came after two white officials arrived at his office here with a document signed by the interior minister ordering him to surrender his passport. Neither the document nor the officials offered any reason for the action, which cannot be challenged in the courts.

The archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, led 24 Anglican primates in a statement deploring the seizure as "a seriously disturbing harassment" of the organization headed by Bishop Tutu, which represents churches claiming 15 million members. Messages of support poured in from U.S. politicians and church leaders who had met the bishop here and on his visits to the United States.

Relaxing at his home in Soweto in a T-shirt and slippers, Bishop Tutu chuckled as he recalled how the document threatening the passport was handed to him moments before he and his staff of whites and blacks were to begin a service of thanksgiving for the election victory of Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe.

Then the bishop theorized about the reasons for the government's action. If the measure was intended to limit his access to foreign audiences it was silly, he said; since his speeches at home receive wide coverage in the foreign press. But he said the government's purpose may have been to "throw a straw to the wind" to gauge how action against him would be received abroad.

Bishop Tutu, son of a teacher, was befriended and steered toward the church as a teen-ager by the Rev. Trevor Huddleston, known as the author of "Naught for Your Comfort," a searing picture of apartheid and its effect on the black church. Like Mr. Huddleston, Bishop Tutu regards himself first and last as a pastor. He rejects suggestions that he is or could become a major political figure.

"As a bishop," he said, "I'm concerned, inevitably, with the exten-

sion of God's kingdom on earth, and that involves opposing laws — any laws, not just the so-called apartheid laws — that offend against Christ's teachings. But I'm strongly opposed to anybody who wants to use the church for political ends, even if they are very good ends."

Whether the distinction will be accepted by the government remains to be seen. There have been hints that international protest alone may not be a sufficient guarantee. The powerful police minister, Louis Le Grange, is said to have remarked that the bishop "talks too much" and should be careful.

The former police minister, James Kruger, implied that Bishop Tutu was using the Council of Churches' budget — \$4.6 million this year, 90 percent of it from donor churches abroad, including the United States — for subversion.

Under Bishop Tutu, the council hires lawyers to defend black activists on trial under the security laws, supports the families of those detained without trial and holds conferences to condemn the racial laws. But the bishop said that the largest part of the budget goes toward scholarships for blacks, self-help programs in the black townships and other noncontroversial works.

Indonesia Asked About Missing

LONDON, May 5 (Reuters) — Amnesty International expressed fears yesterday that former members of an East Timor independence movement had been executed after surrendering under an amnesty offered in 1977 by the Indonesian authorities.

The London-based human rights organization said that it had written to President Suharto of Indonesia, urging him to order an investigation into the whereabouts of former members of the Fretilin movement who had disappeared after surrendering or being captured by Indonesian forces.

It attached a list of 22 such persons, who it said may have been summarily executed. The organization also said that it had received persistent reports of prisoners being beaten or tortured.

U.S. Doctors Present Evidence

Exercise May Prevent Blood Clotting

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT) — Duke University researchers have found that regular, vigorous exercise improves a person's ability to dissolve blood clots, an effect that could have life-saving benefits.

Their studies, described in the most recent issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, add to the growing body of evidence that physical fitness can reduce the risk of developing and dying of heart and blood vessel diseases.

As have others before them, the Duke team found that so-called conditioning exercise also increases the amount of a blood protein called HDL that is associated with protection against heart disease.

HDL is thought to enhance the body's ability to keep blood vessels clear of deposits of cholesterol, which can build up until they totally block off a coronary artery and precipitate a heart attack.

In their blood clotting studies, the Duke researchers, led by Dr. R.

Sanders Williams, a cardiologist, measured the biochemical response to a blockage of veins in 69 healthy adults aged 25 to 69 before and after they participated in a 10-week physical conditioning program.

The researchers used a newly developed radioactive technique to detect the release of substances into the blood that help dissolve blood clots.

This clot-dissolving ability, known as fibrinolytic activity, is normally called into play when something, usually a clot, closes off a blood vessel. The greater the fibrinolytic response, the faster a clot is dissolved, reducing the chances of serious medical consequences.

Simulated Clot

The persons in the study exercised under supervision three times a week: 10 minutes of stretching exercises followed by 30 to 45 minutes of continuous walking or jogging fast enough to raise their heart rate to 70 to 85 percent of its maximum ability to beat.

On Third Ballot

Greek Parliament Elects Caramanlis as President

ATHENS, May 5 (UPI) — The Greek parliament today elected Constantine Caramanlis president.

Mr. Caramanlis immediately pledged to safeguard the democratic institutions that he helped shape during his six years as premier.

In a third and final ballot, the premier received 183 votes, three more than the three-fifths majority required of the 300-member chamber. He will succeed philosopher Constantine Tsatsos, 81, whose five-year term ends next month.

The 93 members of the main opposition Panhellenic Socialist Movement boycotted the vote and 22 ballots were left blank or went to other candidates. Two rightist deputies were absent.

Mr. Caramanlis told the parliamentary delegation led by speaker Dimitrios Papaspyrou, which informed him of his election, that he aimed to safeguard and strengthen the country's democratic government and national unity, "which I have the ambition to synthesize as president of all Greeks."

The new president said that he was taking his post at a time when the international situation was confusing and dangerous. He appealed for "the sincere cooperation of all political sides and the support of the people."

Opposition leader Andreas Papandreu said that the new president "will be judged through the execution of his duties." He will be judged all along by his deeds.

Mr. Papandreu said that Mr. Caramanlis' election moved Greece into a period of rapid political development leading "inevitably to elections."

New Party Leader

Mr. Caramanlis was to hold a last Cabinet meeting today before submitting his resignation as premier to President Tsatsos, who was expected to ask him to remain premier until a new leader is chosen by the ruling New Democracy Party.

Mr. Caramanlis is expected to call a party caucus Wednesday to elect a new leader before resigning from his party and as parliamentary deputy. His seat in the chamber will be taken by Evangelos Devletoglou, a runner-up in the Athens constituency in the 1977 elections.

After a national radio and televi-

E. German Aide Siegfried Boehm

Is Dead at 51

BERLIN, May 5 (Reuters) — East German Finance Minister Siegfried Boehm, 51, died today following an accident, the government announced. No details of the accident were given.

Mr. Boehm, who started his career in a coal mine, rose to become one of the country's chief economic planners in the early 1960s and was made finance minister in 1966.

He was one of a small group of experts, led in recent years by Politburo member Guenter Mittag, who directed East Germany's rapid economic development of the past two decades.

Kay Hammond

BRIGHTON, England, May 5 (Reuters) — British actress Kay Hammond, 71, wife of actor and film director Sir John Clements and daughter of the late actor Sir Guy Standing, died today following a stroke.

She starred as Elvira in Noel Coward's "Blithe Spirit" and acted with her husband in another Coward play, "Private Lives." She also appeared in a number of films.

Police Captain Slain By Gunmen in Sicily

PALERMO, Sicily, May 5 (Reuters) — A captain of Italy's paramilitary Carabinieri police, who was involved in investigating Mafia activities, was shot fatally early yesterday by gunmen as he was carrying his 4-year-old daughter, police said. The girl was unhurt.

Emanuele Basile, commander of the Monreale Carabinieri barracks near Palermo, was walking back to his home near the barracks with his wife and daughter. Two youths got out of a parked car and fired several pistol shots, hitting him in the back and neck.

sion address, Mr. Caramanlis will assume his duties when Mr. Tsatsos returns from Belgrade, where he will represent Greece Thursday at the funeral of Marshal Tito.

Mr. Tsatsos will then appoint a new government and resign to make way for his successor.

If the New Democracy Party Cabinet wins a confidence vote in parliament, elections are not likely to be held for another year. The present parliament's term ends in the autumn of next year.

IOC Receives Greek Plan For Permanent Games Site

ATHENS, May 5 (NYT) — Greece has delivered a proposal to the International Olympic Committee containing terms and conditions for the permanent holding of the Summer Games at Olympia, ancient Greek birthplace, Greek officials said yesterday.

The proposal includes the formation of a politically neutral and militarily inviolable Olympic state under the jurisdiction and administration of the IOC, but with sovereign territorial rights remaining with Greece.

"Our proposed agreement foresees the creation of a self-administered and inviolable Olympic area free of any government pressures, but not an independent sovereign state within the Greek frontiers," the officials said.

1,200 Acres

The plan was inspired by the original Games in Olympia, initiated in 776 B.C. During the Games the warring Greek states would declare a truce and honor the inviolability of the area.

The proposal, which was delivered to the IOC last week, would set aside a site near Olympia of about two square miles, or 12 times the size of the Vatican. The proposal calls on the IOC to install and own all facilities at the site, in the Peloponnese about 115 miles west of Athens.

The international committee would administer the Olympic area and determine the terms and conditions of entry. Greek law, however, would apply to incidents, legal practices and transactions within the Olympic state, and Athens would impose added security around the area "to assure the unhindered functioning of the Olympics," Greek officials said.

The officials added that, "even in the case of war involving Greece, our proposed agreement guarantees that not even our own troops or military operations will extend into the Olympic area."

The proposal, originally made by Premier Constantine Caramanlis in 1974 but given a cool reception by the IOC at the time, has received growing support during the crisis over the Moscow Olympics. Luis Guirandou, the head of the IOC committee studying the Greek proposal, said after an inspection of the

2 Spain Officers Go on Trial for Anti-Suarez Plot

MADRID, May 5 (AP) — The Spanish Army will put two officers on trial tomorrow for conspiracy in a plot to overthrow the government by holding Premier Adolfo Suarez and his Cabinet hostage.

In the first such case since Franco led an army revolt to start the Spanish civil war in 1936, the army is asking prison terms of six years for Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina of the paramilitary civil guard and five years for infantry Capt. Ricardo Saez de Ynestros Martinez.

Although their alleged plot never got beyond conversation in a Madrid coffee shop, the public court martial is considered politically significant because of repeated dissidence among some military men over the Suarez government's handling of terrorism.

The trial will take place only two weeks after the government removed civil guard director Lt. Gen. Pedro Fontela for criticizing parliament in public.

The two officers are accused specifically of plotting to overthrow the government by having a special police force storm Mr. Suarez's home on Nov. 17, 1978, when the Cabinet was in session. They would then have held the premier and his Cabinet hostage until King Juan Carlos I agreed to a new government. The date was the day the king left for a two-week trip to Latin America.

U.K. Union Move Angers Laborites

LONDON, May 5 (AP) — Britain's largest trade union has angered the opposition Labor Party, which relies heavily on union donations, by giving \$5,000, about \$11,000 to the Morning Star, a Communist newspaper.

Moss Evans, general secretary of the 2-million-member Transport and General Workers' Union, said yesterday that the union was trying to help a "friend of the labor movement" by making the donation.

But Neville Sandelson, one of several Labor Party legislators who criticized the donation, said: "It is an irresponsible action by Britain's largest union to subsidize a mischievous propaganda machine serving the interests of Moscow."



Constantine Caramanlis

Iraq to Attend Games

BAGHDAD, May 5 (Reuters) — Iraq has decided to take part in the Moscow Olympic Games, news agency reported. It quoted an Iraqi Olympic committee spokesman as saying athletes would represent Iraq.

15 Occupy Church In Santiago

SANTIAGO, May 5 (Reuters) — Fifteen persons have occupied a Roman Catholic church, demanding the release of 52 arrested Thursday during Labor Day march.

Two masked women took the church last night that the occupation was peaceful and would continue until the detainees were released. Church doors were chained and a placard was hung which read: "The people defend the Freedom for the detainees."



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What towers over Paris and serves 7 o'clock breakfast order later than 7 o'clock. Concorde-La Fayette, the great hotel for businessmen who start their day with breakfast in bed.

By Michael Zweig

and jobs harder to find. The dollar and inflation cripple the lifestyle, while the American, hungry for new sounds and similar names, makes irresistible. London, Slide Hampton, Griffin, Art Farnsworth and Hal Singer have all, in degrees, shifted their operations to the United States. The time being at least, Singer continues to commute from his comfortable home here in the Parisian suburb of Neuilly-sur-Seine. He finds himself making four trips across the Atlantic a year for longer and longer periods. He has just returned from a two-week tour of the Academy of Music in New York City, playing for the tap dancing ensemble, "Steps in Time," and will be back this fall for a two-month tour of the United States.

was one of three suspects — along with Illinois Jackson and Arnette Cobb — who had over to rhythm and blues in the still segregated charts in the "Combustion" "Blues" and "Love With You," and "Hot Love" Singer's sister into the name of the children's circuit. He had the Apollo Theater in Harlem, the Regal in Baltimore. He did tour Europe, then. "My band was busy from New York to California to Florida. I figured I was in there already. Why leave?"

He then the rock that rhythm and blues fostered gradually put doors were open. He heard the word was made for a year with the people dancers, worked smaller and then the clubs with a shrinking band. Memphis Slim suggested he to Paris for a couple of

ING



Hal Singer: Halifax, England, May 6 and 7; Lausanne, Switzerland, May 10; Barcelona (Club Cova-del-Drac) May 13-17; Hamburg (Dennis Swing Club) May 21-24.

Music

1

By Noel Goodwin

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1. **Introduction**

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Begin's Misguided Policy

When six civilians returning home from prayer are murdered by terrorists, what possible reaction is there but rage over the violence, frustration at the impotence of civilized societies to deal with the wanton slaughter of innocent people and sympathy for the victims and their families? In a slightly less complex world, the answer would be none. The violence against the Israeli settlers in Hebron deserves rage, frustration at the inability to end Palestinian terrorism against Israeli targets is justified and the victims and their kin merit sympathy. But none of those feelings come quite as spontaneously and unreservedly as for example, they did after a child and two adults were killed by Palestinian terrorists at Kibbutz Misgav Am recently. The difference, of course, is that a substantial segment of world and Israeli opinion considers Israeli settlement in the Arab town of Hebron, where the killings occurred, as an extreme and unnecessary provocation.

Certainly, it is an excuse for the terrorists to step up the pace of their gory work. Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat fully identified his organization with the Hebron ambush and promised further guerrilla action. That means more killing. Such activity will be intended to scuttle the Camp David process, and any moderate attempts to provide Palestinian autonomy and guarantee Israeli security in a framework of peace. Here, too, in a simpler world, it would be clear where to place all the blame. It would rest with the gunman. Even in the pur-

suit of legitimate ends, their murderous means must be rejected. There is a diplomatic forum available. Palestinians have been invited to the Camp David bargaining table. They have turned down the opportunity to make their case and have opted for continued terrorism, instead. That should be enough to convince any fair-minded observer that they are not only wrong, but criminally wrong. Yet because of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's badly misguided settlements policy, what should be a clear moral choice has become ambiguous.

There is no doubt that some Israeli settlements in the West Bank have a legitimate security function. There is also no doubt that Israeli security has been damaged rather than enhanced by settlements authorized and begun since Israel and Egypt reached a peace agreement at Camp David. It is clear that Prime Minister Begin's policy is bankrupt. It is bound to continue providing a rationale for the slaying of his countrymen, it is certain to further weaken Israel's position internationally and furthermore, it has only narrow support in the Israeli electorate. The Kiryat Arba settlers, who are being restrained by the Israeli Army from attacking Arabs in Hebron, are not representative of the thinking of the country. They are a radical fringe whose influence under Mr. Begin far outstrips their numbers. If he won't control them, the result is likely to be a slow but steady sapping of strength until Israeli voters react by electing someone who can and will.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

An Open Eye on Baghdad

On the hoary principle that the enemy of my enemy is my friend, Americans may feel satisfaction at the insults, cross-border bullets and possibly even terrorism that Iraq is now directing against Iran. Even before the failed raid to rescue the hostages, the West found comfort in the fact that Baghdad set out to prevent the Khomenei revolution from infecting the Arab world. When Iraq condemns the ayatollah as an anti-Arab racist and fanatic, it emboldens weaker Arab states to reach the same conclusion.

Yet these bright specks on a gloomy Gulf raise a problem. How should Washington relate generally to Baghdad? Iraq has long stood for things Americans resent. It broke relations on account of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and has resisted them since. It routinely expropriates U.S. imperialism. It has a treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union and let Moscow build its powerful army and air force. It opposes the Egyptian-Israeli peace. It has, until lately, stirred radical opposition against the conservative Arab oil states. And its regime cares little for human rights.

Even in an era of diplomatic faithlessness, the Iraqis seem unlikely candidates for U.S. friendship. Yet Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, recently betrayed new interest in them. He implied that warmer Iraqi-U.S. relations could now develop.

"We feel that Iraq desires to be independent," he said, "that Iraq wishes a secure Gulf. And we do not feel that U.S.-Iraqi relations need to be frozen in antagonism." If that implies an opportunistic lunge merely to frighten Iran, it could be a foolish, even dangerous exercise. Iraq is by no means free of Soviet involvement. Though rich with oil, it still makes neighboring oil-rich monarchies

nervous; and it has been a rival not only of Iran's power but also Egypt's.

Still, there is reason to leave the Iraqis room to move toward less hostile positions. Oil exports are up to 3.5 million barrels a day — second after Saudi Arabia's. Many of Iraq's 13 million people want to enjoy their new wealth and recapture Mesopotamia's prestige through economic development. President Saddam Hussein has been a shrewd, and ruthless, dictator who may now want to move to the vanguard of nonalignment. He has recently muted the radical rhetoric against conservative Arab neighbors and openly backed away from the Soviet embrace. Iraq buys more of its arms from Western Europe. It still vilifies the United States and Israel but has, with rising heat, condemned Soviet moves in Southern Yemen, the Horn of Africa and Afghanistan.

Brzezinski is right if he means that even adversaries can find each other useful. And although Washington and Baghdad will long have conflicting interests, there is every reason to seek better communication and to encourage any Iraqi intentions that do not threaten U.S. interests.

Genuine nonalignment is plainly preferable to dependence on the Soviet Union. Concentration on economic development would plainly provide some hope for political stability. How Iraq uses its military might and whether it pursues nuclear weapons are important questions; the West should be in a position to influence the answers. Exploring a new relationship may be possible so long as Iraq shares an interest in opposing reckless Iranian policies, remains civil toward Saudi Arabia and wants to keep the tanker lanes open.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Death of Tito

President Tito's death closes a chapter in European history. What now? The system will have to find a new form of legitimacy based neither on the partisan movement nor on the authority of one man but on its own effectiveness, popular support and ability to evolve. Without its father, it will be forced to grow up and take responsibility for itself. If it rises to this responsibility, it will be the better for it. If it does not, the result could be disastrous, for Yugoslavia's internal cohesion and external connections are linchpins of the East-West balance.

There are limits to the military and political underpinning which the West can give without seeming to endanger Yugoslavia's nonalignment but it can make clear that it regards the legacy of President Tito as an essential part of the European order.

— From The Times (London).

In truth, rather than Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin or Mao, it is De Gaulle with whom

Tito must be compared. As De Gaulle, Tito was "made" by Hitler's invasion of the national territory and by the resistance that he assumed and represented.

Like him [De Gaulle], after the work of war, he [Tito] knew well how to lead a work of peace: The reconstruction and the renovation of his country. The two men embodied, throughout their public lives, the national independence and the grandeur of country.

There ends the resemblance. An ideological and cultural world separated the two struggles, who in fact never met and, apparently, appreciated each other little.

— From Le Figaro (Paris).

We lose the last pillar of the nonaligned movement, a man who staunchly rejected hegemony from the East and West and directed many countries of the world to strongly opposing the division of the world into military and power blocs.

— From Al-Itihad (Abu Dhabi).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 6, 1905

PEKING — Special officials are to be appointed for the effective operation of China's new criminal code, officially confirmed in a memorandum today. Whipping as a punishment has been abolished, and the substitute is imprisonment with hard labor. For minor offenses, young offenders will be confined apart from the confirmed criminals and taught some trade. Prisoners will be fed by the government. New prisons will be built, and the long-term prisoners will work at a trade. The memorandum refers to U.S. and European laws, showing the bad results of whipping and the great improvement due to the lighter punishments and the employment of prisoners at useful trades.

Fifty Years Ago

May 6, 1930

BOMBAY — The toleration of the civil disobedience campaign in India ended dramatically this morning with the arrest of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. The mahatma is in Yaroda prison near Poona. Gandhi was awakened at about 1 a.m. this morning, when the district magistrate and 20 armed policemen quickly encircled his camp in Karadi, near Jalapur. Flashing an electric torch on him they told him that he was under arrest. Gandhi rose to make himself ready. While he was cleaning his teeth with contraband salt, some of his adherents appeared, but did not attempt to interfere. Among the belongings he took with him was the *sakli* or portable spinning wheel.



Anderson: Closer Ties to Allies

By John B. Anderson

At the request of the International Herald Tribune, the major candidates for president have submitted articles outlining their positions on foreign and domestic affairs. Their foreign policy statements, which were prepared before the aborted rescue attempt of the U.S. hostages in Iran and the resignation of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, will appear through Friday. The domestic series will begin Monday.

WASHINGTON — The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the frenetic American response to it raise serious questions about the conduct of American foreign policy and the role of Europe in the bilateral U.S.-Soviet relationship.

I have long accepted the principle that U.S.-Soviet relations contain both cooperative and competitive elements. For the last three years, however, the United States has demonstrated only its willingness to cooperate with the Soviets. It has failed to demonstrate its willingness and capability to compete effectively in many fields — civil as well as military. It often appears that America has created the false impression that it is no longer willing or able to defend its interests.

A new balance between cooperation and competition in the U.S.-Soviet relationship must be struck in this area, as well as in other areas of concern. It is important that clear signals be given about our intentions of both allies and adversaries.

I continue to believe that the SALT-2 treaty or some variant of it with reduced aggregate numbers of weapons, greater cooperation in verification, and further limits on destabilizing weapons of interest to Europe must be negotiated and ratified. Efforts to achieve mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe must also continue, as should the discussions at the Committee on Disarmament in such areas as chemical warfare and a comprehensive nuclear test ban.

However, the United States and its allies must band together and develop policies and practices which effectively demonstrate to the Soviet leadership that it will be costly to them, if they continue their aggressive policies and actions in Afghanistan and if they continue to support Cuban surrogates in Africa.

There are several areas in which greater coordination can occur between American and European policies, with Europe including the pursuit of human rights for Soviet citizens, the transfer of technology to the Soviet sector, food exports to the Soviet Union, and scientific and technological exchanges with the Soviet Union.

Our purpose should not be solely to deny the Soviets access to the benefits of cooperative relationship. Rather, it should be made clear that the price of cooperation is civilized, international behavior. Violent in-

ternational conduct, such as the aggression in Afghanistan, and military support for terrorist organizations such as extreme elements in the Palestine Liberation Organization, are inconsistent with the criterion of civilized conduct.

Europe can play a critical role in striking a new balance in the U.S.-

CANDIDATES '80

Soviet relationship. A failure on the part of Europe to make clear to the Soviets the costs of an unmitigated arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union or NATO and the Warsaw Pact would in my view make arms limitation harder to negotiate and less likely to endure. A failure on the part of Europe to join in efforts to block the transfer of technology to the Soviets will undermine the security not only of the United States but of all European nations. Failure on the part of Europe to increase its own self-defense efforts will result in a weakening of the NATO Alliance as many Americans may demand that their forces be used to protect American interests in Asia, the Middle East, or Africa.

Europeans, however, also have reason to expect concrete measures by the U.S. government to put its own house in order. America must take drastic steps to reduce its dependence on foreign oil. It must take the measures necessary to curb inflation. It must restore confidence in the dollar, it must stimulate investment so that its industrial base may once again become healthy, and it must reinvestigate its industry in a climate of competitiveness, not protectionism. America's long-term capacity to play a central role in Western defense will depend upon its ability to solve its domestic problems.

America also has the responsibility to communicate better with our allies. The SALT consultations should be the model and the rule for such discussions, not the exception. Our efforts to coordinate Western trade with the Soviet Union must do a far better job of taking into account the reality that East-West trade has more importance for Europe than it does for the United States.

Finally, our efforts to improve America's military capability should not ignore European requirements. NATO standardization is no longer a luxury, and America must make standardization a true "two-way street" if we are to facilitate European defense efforts.

The future of U.S.-Soviet relations need not be bleak. There are no inherent reasons why we cannot return to a more cooperative basis of relations in the future. However, the Soviet leadership needs to be shown that there is nothing inevitable about cooperation with the West.

JOHN C. AUSLAND.

A Memoir of Tito Tale of a Fencer

By C.L. Sulzberger

C.L. Sulzberger, former European diplomatic correspondent and foreign affairs columnist for The New York Times, drew on memories of his long acquaintance with Tito to produce this brief memoir.

PARIS — With the possible exception of Winston Churchill, that artist-historian-adventurer who saw the last great old-fashioned battle against the Mahdi in the Sudan, the Boer and Spanish-American Wars, no 20th-century statesman had a more varied life than Marshal Tito.

He was a racing-driver of the early Daimler-Benz automobiles in the Hapsburg Empire to which his native Croatia then belonged. Called up in Franz-Josef's army, he was pronounced its second-best fencer and always complained only prejudice against his Croatian minority origin prevented him from No. 1 ranking.

He fought in 1914 with the Austro-Hungarian forces besieging Belgrade, his own future capital, before being transferred eastward against the czar's vast tumbling armies. Taken prisoner, he married a Russian girl and became a student of Marxism. For years, after joining the Communist Party, he belonged to the mysterious apparatus of Moscow's Communist International, before being sent to the new postwar state of Yugoslavia to clean up its Marxist underground.

At that time, he adopted Tito as his pseudonym and established a disciplined, small, clandestine party. This took the lead in joining the forces, which ended with Tito running the country, a loyal — but not blind — supporter of Stalin.

No Puppet

I first met Tito in April, 1945, before the war had ended, a stocky, blue-eyed man already known as "The Old One" by his principal lieutenants who averaged a generation younger than he. Even before he broke with Stalin's rigid Communism in 1948, he made plain he was no puppet.

In 1946, he told me in Belgrade: "We will never collectivize [like the Soviet Union]. Our farmers have a cooperative system." In 1950, he permitted me to interview Archbishop Stepinac in his prison cell. He also said: "If this country, for its own security, requires material from a Western power, it will seek it. We won't care what anyone says."

In 1951, he asked me to tell Greece's king that Yugoslavia was ready to discuss a military pact with the Greeks and Turks then about to join NATO. This pact later foundered and vanished after a brief life, but relations remained good.

©1980, International Herald

A Talk With Carter

By James Reston

record, arguing that the worst is over and that we have finally turned that famous "corner."

The last time I had previously had a long private talk with Carter was between his election in 1976 and his inauguration. He had won that election at least partly because he was an "outsider," condemning the Washington bureaucracy he was about to take over and arguing that we needed "a government as good as the people."

I asked him then what he would do if he discovered that the American people were not all that "good," but mostly were selfish and self-indulgent; that the allies, contrary to his own assumption, were more concerned about defending their national interest than in defending the common civilization of the free nations, and that the Communist nations were beyond the reach of reason and would reject his faith in a new world order. He rejected all this then, and he rejects it now.

The American people, he insists, are adjusting to the new realities. They are beginning to conserve fuel, and to accept the limitations of U.S. power abroad, and of the federal government's ability to provide welfare and other social remedies at home.

Formidable Candidate

Right or wrong, despite all his blunders and switches on policy, Carter is a formidable candidate for re-election, particularly considering his opposition. It may be that Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., will challenge the rules of the Democratic nominating convention to deny the delegates committed to Carter. If he does, there will be a violent battle in the New York convention that will divide the Democratic Party. There is such opposition to Carter among the Democrats that some party leaders are even suggesting that the convention delegates committed to the president should "get lost" along with their alternates on the first ballot, and then be free to vote for Kennedy or Vice President Mondale or somebody else.

When this proposition is suggested to the president, he smiles; he does not believe Kennedy would

Hostages

The president didn't say about the hostages in Iran so say that he would still think to get them safely by force. But he left the impression of doing his best to liberate through months of patient cy and finally by a military mission that failed, he has a turn in the road; he will concentrate on his re-election on exploratory talks with Iran.

These are merely im from a long evening alone president. He was very and very courteous. His brought to mind an old British intelligence service complaint, never explain, "logos." He conveys a quiet solace determination as he to carry his convictions American people.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a chance of being published; others are subject to condensation for space reasons. And letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may wish to include their full name and address. The Herald cannot acknowledge letters to the editor.

Letters

Hostage Dilemma

Having spent a quarter of a century in the Foreign Service, I have full sympathy for the dilemmas confronting President Carter and other officials in Washington. My heart goes out to my former colleagues in the embassy in Tehran and to their families. The hard reality, however, is that a great power like the United States cannot, or at least should not, allow its policy to be dominated by the lives of 53 people.

While governments and people around the world are urging moderation, they are also drawing conclusions from the caution with

which Carter has conducted himself. I cannot help but wonder how many of them now believe that a U.S. president would put millions of U.S. lives in danger to protect our allies.

As for our allies, they really try one for patience. Not only have they written off Afghanistan with little more than a protest but they seem sometimes not to understand the extent to which their fates are linked with events in the Middle East. (Admittedly, the United States has come to recognize this rather recently.)

JOHN C. AUSLAND.

Oslo.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Chicago Futures

MEAL

2. pts. & funds of	700	\$0.0001.
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63.15	64.25	62.90	64.15
62.60	64.25	62.40	64.12
61.40	63.00	61.30	62.85

\$ per pound.				
2538	22740	22495	22690	+270

COCOA	
70,800 lbs.; cents per lb.	

47.50	48.25	47.25	48.50
48.57	49.25	48.20	49.25
49.00	49.75	49.00	49.75

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Scripps	2014	2015			
Samoa					

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17 1/2	Gr Ribs	80 1/2
36		2 1/2

TricoPd	28 1/2	31 1/2	DefOil 8	117,500
TricoPd	28 1/2	31 1/2	RangerOil 8	91,400
TricoPd	28 1/2	31 1/2	WhitOil 8	91,400

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	216	216
Winnebago	184	19
Winnebago	184	20

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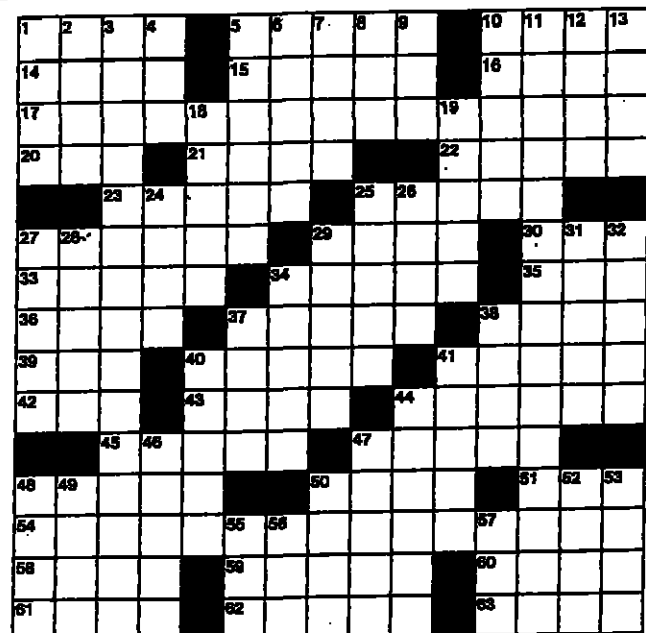
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14 Bacteriology
pioneer: 1822-
38
15 Jack of old
films
16 "Can't Be
Love," 1938
song
17 Arnold Bennett
novel: 1908
20 Kind of sister
21 Arabian port
22 Performer at
Roosevelt
Raceway
23 Like some
beavers
25 Avoid duty
27 His hero is
Paul Bunyan
29 High-strung
30 German river
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34 Hollywood
immortal
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- 38 Cause of harm
39 Elongated fish
40 One of 50
41 Irish river
42 Printers'
measures
43 Grammatical
goof
44 C.I.A. head
45 Fragrances
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48 Constantinople
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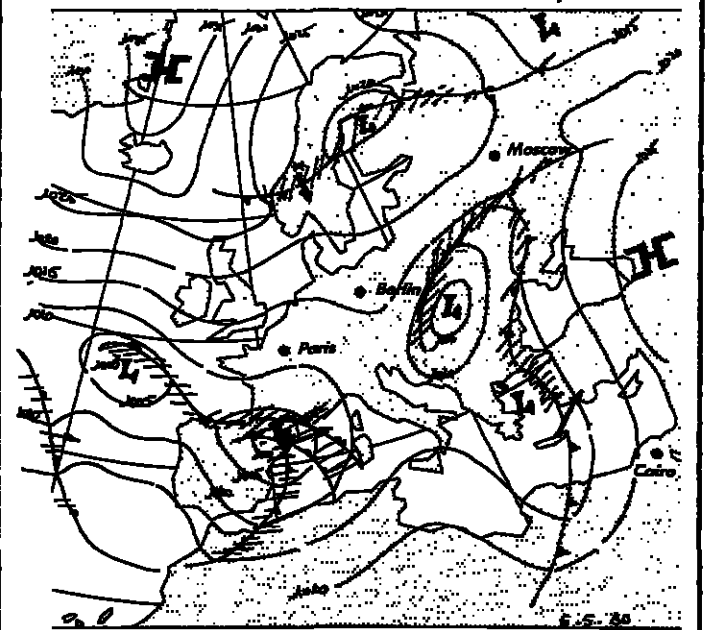
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WEATHER

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ALGARVE	17	63	Foggy	MADRID	15	59	Overcast	
AMSTERDAM	11	52	Fair	MIAMI	25	77	Cloudy	
ANKARA	20	68	Cloudy	MILAN	12	54	Foggy	
ATHENS	21	70	Overcast	MONTREAL	18	64	Cloudy	
BEIRUT	21	70	Cloudy	MOSCOW	7	45	Fair	
BELGRADE	18	64	Overcast	MUNICH	7	45	Fair	
BERLIN	10	50	Cloudy	NEW YORK	22	72	Fair	
BRUSSELS	11	52	Fair	OSLO	18	64	Fair	
BUCHAREST	20	68	Cloudy	PARIS	15	59	Overcast	
BUDAPEST	10	50	Overcast	PRAGUE	10	50	Cloudy	
CASABLANCA	20	68	Overcast	ROME	17	63	Cloudy	
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Fair	SOFIA	15	59	Overcast	
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	20	68	Overcast	
DUBLIN	9	48	Overcast	TEHRAN	24	75	Fair	
EDINBURGH	14	57	Foggy	TIFLIS	24	75	Fair	
FLORENCE	19	66	Fair	TOKYO	18	64	Foggy	
FRANKFURT	11	52	Foggy	VIENNA	20	68	Cloudy	
GENEVA	11	52	Foggy	WARSAW	9	48	Cloudy	
Helsinki	20	68	Fair	WASHINGTON	27	81	Fair	
HOUSTON	29	84	Cloudy	ZURICH	7	45	Foggy	
ISTANBUL	20	68	Cloudy					
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Fair					
LISBON	16	61	Rain					
LONDON	11	52	Overcast					
LOS ANGELES	34	75	Cloudy					

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



Thunderstorm

Rain

Snow

Front Movement

Warm Front

Cold Front

Occluded Front

Quasi-Stationary Front

China Sets Aside Area in Sichuan To Save Panda From Extinction

BEIJING, May 5 (UPI) — China today announced a major conservation move to save the giant panda from extinction.

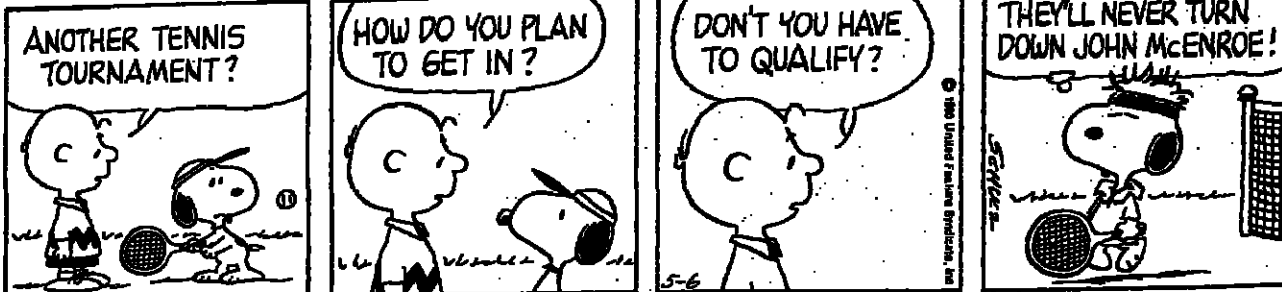
The government said that a 40,000-hectare region of bamboo forest, ravines and high mountains in Sichuan Province near the Tibet border has been designated a protected area for the panda and 25 other rare species.

The establishment of the Defending Natural Preservation follows a survey of the area by 100 scientists and agronomists who discovered, not only colonies of pandas, but also such rare species as snub-nosed langurs, sambar, white-tipped deer and wood lynxes.

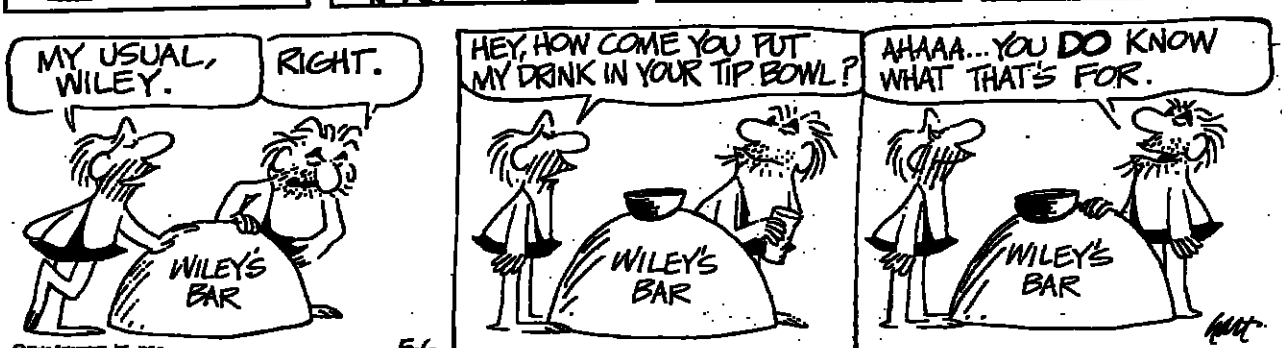
The 200-pound pandas have become an unofficial symbol of China for millions of adults and children around the world, although there are only about a dozen of the animals in captivity outside this country.

The pandas have been under pressure for many years. Their numbers have decreased because of the contracting forests in which they live and because they have become less fertile and more vulnerable to various diseases.

PEANUTS



B. C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE



BAILEY



ANDY



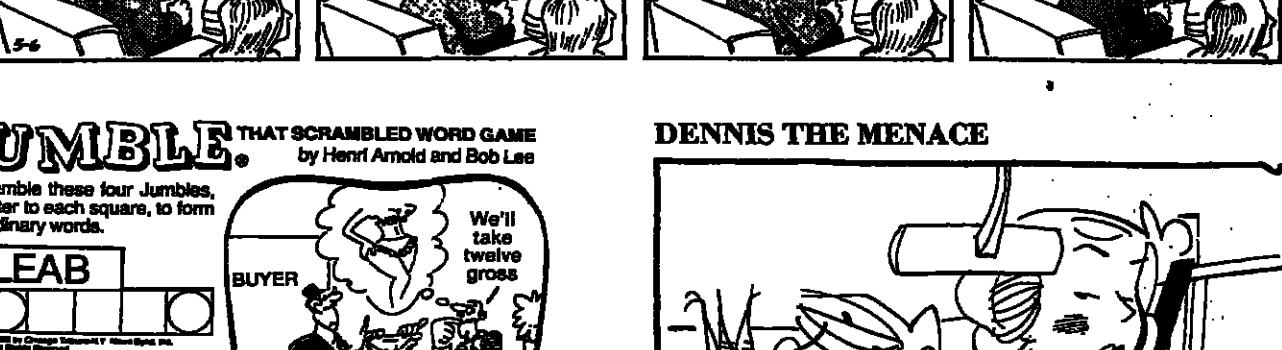
REX



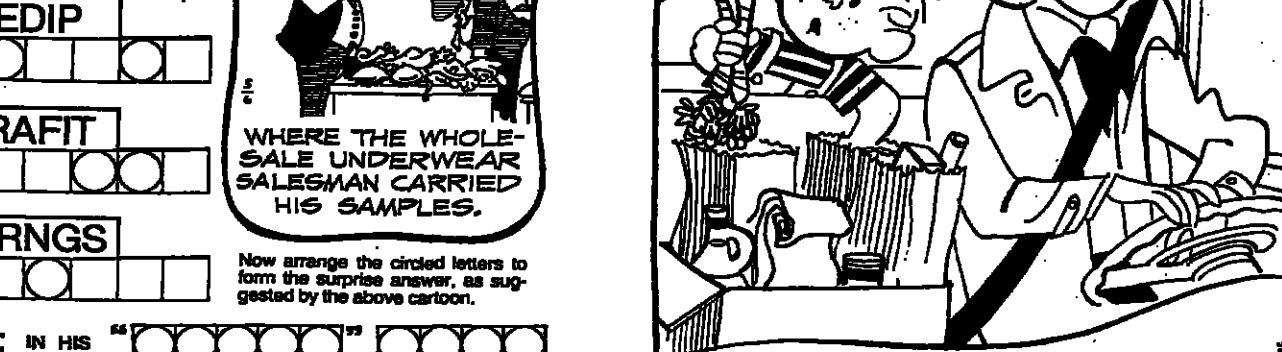
DONESBURY



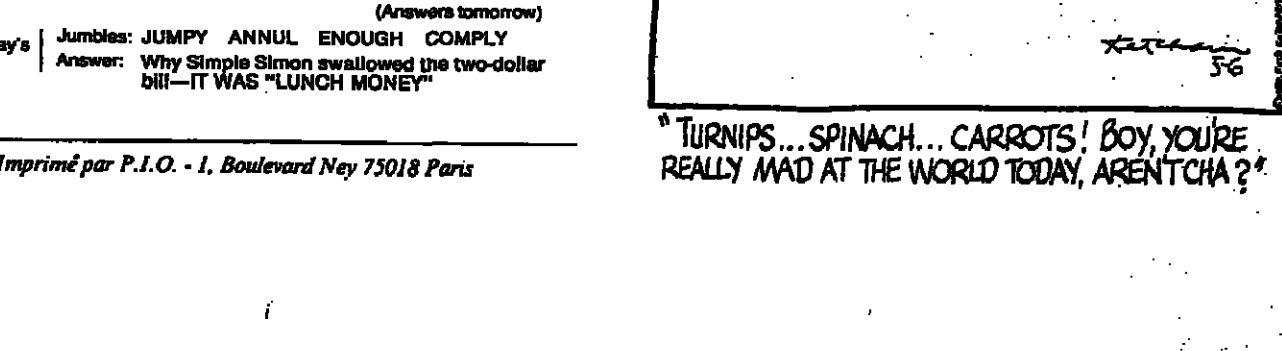
JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BRIDGE



BOOKS

DIANA AND NIKON

Essays on the Esthetics of Photography

By Janet Malcolm. Godine. Illustrated. 165 pp. \$13.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"THE camera," Janet Malcolm writes, "is equipped as no other medium is to show us things in their worst possible aspects. Left to its own devices, the camera exposes us without human sympathy, especially when it catches us alone, responding not to someone else, but only to ourselves. Deepening our wrinkles, our deformities, our vulnerability, with light and dark, seeing us through what Malcolm likens to a buzzard's eye, the camera clicks shut on our essential sadness."

Richard Avedon wrote: "I often feel that people come to me to be photographed as they would go to a doctor or a fortune-teller — to find out how they are." The camera confirms their worst fears and therefore makes them happy, for American intellectuals in the last few decades are never so happy as when they are exposing their pathos.

In "Diana and Nikon," Malcolm suggests that Avedon has done his "merciless inspections" of people as a kind of penance for the beauty and gaiety of his photographs for fashion magazines. Most of us are doing some sort of penance, and photography develops it for us. It's as if photography has become our guilty conscience.

The glamorous women and expensive lives of Vogue and Harper's Bazaar — photography's other face — are experienced ironically by all but the most innocent. With the camera, we parody affluence, spontaneity, joy. Now only occasionally does the serious photographer use this quintessentially modern contraption to celebrate an anxious beauty, to attempt a contradiction in terms. From Walker Evans in the 1930s to Chaucery Hare in the '70s, photography has used banality and incongruity as a source of light. As Malcolm says of Chaucery Hare: "He enters the universe of the undesired detail and adopts an expectant attitude, waiting for the cluttered

surface to crack and yield pretension." His intention, chastise some, but to imply Ten of the 11 essays in "Diana and Nikon" appeared in Yorker. Malcolm is not a and she brings a considers to her subject. Much that goes beyond photography count of photography's ex aesthetic around its exom technique as its subject being dishonest when it is act, could be extended to Malcolm is eloquent about raphy, which, she says, gooselish. She writes at now-or-never, *occurances* of a posture." Commenting o of-place detail that "fool good pictures, she says the if the adventures were a 'set' the familiar and the w.

She has a fine ear for giving us Irving Penn's asis of the studio portrait, only isolates subject, transforms them as well them to take on a "serio self-presentation," they do swish have. One is reman, seven portraits painted in and 16th centuries, in r subjects compose their fi for eternity.

Malcolm helps us to se Bresson's "decisive mom split second" that no true cl (or even eye, something enough to seize," what Clark calls the "moment epiphany." At this precise, Malcolm says, "the gestu pression or relationship or in question is at its highest intensity."

For all its factual bi function, the camera seer itself to highfalutin writ "Diana and Nikon," how colm's gooselish arises real. She starts back at th looks behind its eye, ew nose.

ORDINARY DAYLIGHT

Portrait of an Artist Going Blind

By Andrew Potok. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 290 pp. \$

WHEN Andrew Potok, a painter who had just passed 40, began to lose his eyesight, he felt that he was also losing his life as a painter, his sources of pleasure and intelligence, and his competence as a man. He would even be denied the satisfaction of looking at a landscape, a woman, the weather.

This was happening to him, Potok writes in "Ordinary Daylight," because he inherited retinitis pigmentosa from his father, a condition that would gradually erode his vision until he was completely blind. The book opens with his eyes suddenly taking a dramatic turn for the worse.

When he tried to imagine himself as a blind man, Potok was consoled by artist friends who told him that they envied his opportunity to be a blind artist, like a deaf Beethoven. A painter primarily of mudes and interiors, Potok attempted to work in larger forms, in wooden assemblages, but he felt that they were not good.

Then he heard about a "miracle cure," being practiced by a Mrs. Barnes in London. Blindness is apparently the kind of affliction that inclines us to miracle cures, so Potok went to London. The cure consisted of being stung by "specially nourished" bees on the theory that bee venom would stimulate the victim's system to "cleanse" itself. She said that everything showed up "in his water."

While he was in London, the author also visited an eminent Indian ophthalmologist, who said, "The eye holds within its perfect roundness the secrets of the heart, the brain, the liver." A Park Avenue specialist in New York City had said, "You must move to Arizona, perhaps New Mexico."

At a concert with his wife, Potok heard a Mozart piano work that threw him into what can only be called an aesthetic panic — a feeling, engendered by his blindness, that even art was unclear. But he

also enjoyed a remission, his sight temporarily re phenomenon that is not understood and which is described by doctors as "improvement." However a months it was clear that had not improved at all.

He went home. Back in he used to gripe his way field of tall grass, where lie down and lose himself sies of sight, "like masturb he put it.

At St. Paul's Rehabilit ter for Newy Blind, a Newton, Mass., a scale Potok something called "the visualization and concn of unseen things," asked to focus all our see object or territory, then and know it." "Remember the teacher said, 'Activel ately recall it. Otherwise, it forever.' He urged th member mountains, clou ings, trees. At St. Paul's, also taught to grieve for because blindness was re the death of his eyes.

Potok's wife resisted his for help. "My limitations to me as blindness is to said, 'I'm getting old, n able or promising as I on afraid of dying.' I leant are all handicapped.

At first, Potok says, writing impossibly difficu rather like his descrip young blind woman he whose effort to look int attractive in company her features." Slowly, bis were, he learned to se w and "judging by 'Ord light, this has saved h read the book, it will save in ways that you didn't needed.

Anatole Broyard is on The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan

WHEN South showed diamonds and spades on the diagrammed deal, North twice one bid the opponent's heart suit as a request for more information about his partner's hand. When South bid three diamonds, it was completely clear that he did not hold a five-card spade suit. So his three-spade bid simply promised a very strong four-card suit, and North elected to play in a 4-2 fit.

Any game contract for North-South would need the club king to be in the West hand. But even with a favorable location of the club king, the obvious game contracts were not good propositions. The defense led three rounds of hearts against four spades, and South simply discarded a diamond from his hand. With the trump split 4-3, as was almost certain on the bidding, there was little to fear, and the game was made easily.

NORTH
♦Q3
♥943
♦K98
♠A952

WEST
♦10654
♥A872
♦375
♠K6

EAST
♦K87
♥K6543
♦QJ2
♠A7

SOUTH
♦A107
♥J10
♦A10643
♠QJ2

East and West were vulnerable.
Bidding:
East South West
Pass 10 Pass
10 14 Pass
Pass 30 Pass
Pass 34 Pass
Pass 34 Pass

West led the heart ace.

